#### DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT.

Details of the Closing Scenes in the General's Life.

Accounts of the Reception of the News in Various

Gen. Scott died at five minutes past 11 o'clock this morning. He was out on Saturday afternoon, and then showed no signs of his early demise. On Sunday he began failing quite fast, though none of his physicians expected he would expire at such an early day. He was perectly conscious up to the moment of his death, though he had lost his voice some two hours previous. He recognozed the Chaplain of the Post ten minutes before he died, and clasped his hand in silence. The funeral of (len Scott will take place at I o'clock on

Friday next, at the chapel of the Academy. His remains will be interred in the West Point Cem-

The following is the order of the President of the United

States on receiving intelligence of Gen. Scott's decease: EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 29, 1866.

The President, with profound sorrow, announces to the peo-ple of the United States the death of Winfield Scott, the late Lieutemant-General of the Army. On the day which may be appointed for his funeral, the sex eral Executive Departments of the Government will be closed. The Heads of the War and Navy Departments will respective

ly give orders for the payment of appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased. TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, May 29, 1866. On the announcement of the death of Gen. Scott, Mayor

Flagg ordered the church bells of the city to be talled from

1 to 2 o'clock p. m. All the church bells of the city were tolled by telegraph this afternoon, striking 80 times for the death of Gen.

#### PERU AND THE UNITED STATES.

#### Secretion of the Peruvinn Minister at Washington-Speech of President Johnson.

#### PENIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Stephens still labors earnestly in the work of cting the Irish Republic. The following circles sent spresentatives pesterday to the new Fenian Headquarters. where they were received by the "Great Head-Center" The Owen Rowe the O'Nelli Gilian, the McHair, the Cionuari, the Emershi I. R. B. the Napper Tandy, the Marshis McMahon, the Doher, the Just People, the T. F. Meagher, the Tarn, the John Mitchel, the Red Hand, the Desmond and several

About 45 p. m., a large number of the Fenian sisters also contents to the chief, supplies to commence his tour through itself States on Thursday next. He intends to lecture in principal cities of the Union.

#### A New Canadian Movement from Ohio-Men and Arms Going Forward.

CINCINNATI, Toesday, May 22, 1866.
This morning's Commercial contains the following:
There is a movement of the Fenians now going on,
into a number of them left the city yesterday bound for

Movements of men and transportation of arms have been in progress for some days with a degree of secresy that indicates "business."

CLEVELAND Onio, Toesday, May 29, 1866.

Three or four hundred Fenians, partially armed and carrying colors, officered by men with side-arms, passed here last night and to-day, going East. They were orderly and quiot, and claimed to be marching to California, to work on the railroads.

# At Saratoga Springs-Congress Hall Destroyed -1.oss \$200,000.

Santona, N. Y. Tuesday, May 29, 1866.
A fire was discovered in the north wing of Congress Hall at 1 o clock this morning, and now the whole building is in rulins. Loss \$200,000, Much of the furniture was saved. The amount of insurance is not yet as critained. Messrs. Hathorn & Co. intended opening the hotel on Wednesday. No other hotel was injured.

SECOND DISPATCH.
Congress Hall was insured, as follows: On the house, \$100,000; on the furniture, \$17,000.
The Hamilton bath-house was also burned.
No other hotel or building was injured.

## Fire at Pittsburgh.

Privilega, Penn. Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

A fire this morning destroyed Lafayette Hall and the Apollo Buildings. Seventeen business places in the buildings were destroyed. Loss \$30,000; two-thirds insured.

About I o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the rear part of the building No 10 Carminest, occupied as a drug-stere, by a man named McKniight. The fiames originated in some cause that could not be ascortained at that hour, and were apparently the work of an incendiary. The rear portion of the store was destroyed with its contexts, but the premphoes of the Fire Department prevented the damage from extending beyond the room in which the fire began. The entire loss, upon both the omiding and stock, will not exceed \$1,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

## PROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

# Legal Arguments-The Floods

New-Outgans, Monday, May 2s, 1866. In the Supreme Court to-day Messrs Durant and Hunt, In the Supreme Course in favor of the validity of Confiderate notes as issued by a beligerent power and Judge Campbell, lare Assistant Confederate Secretary of War, and Mr. Moise, late Confederate Judge, argued against

Another cravasse, 100 feet wide, has broken through betow the city on the right bank, and threatens the Opelouss Railroad.

The negroes would not work yesterday.

The Red River country and the Ouachita and Atchafalsys Rivers are one vast ocean.

The steamer Bolivian has arrived from Liverpool.

New Onleans, Torsday, May 22, 1866.

The Louisiana country papers give said accounts of the
floods and the distress consequent. Provisions are being
constantly forwarded. The corn, cane and cetton of Er
parishes are devastated. The work to close Bouligny Crevasse as progressing, but the floods are high.

Gen. Baird succeeded Gen. Camby to-day.

## The Confederation Scheme in New-Brunswick.

The election in Albert County was held to-day, and resulted in the two Confederate candidates being returned by a large majority. The Confederates in respect to counties, are playing their trump cards first, and are not near as sanguine of success in the last and most important half of the counties yet in the field. So far the elections have resulted in favor of eight Confederates and no Anti-Confederates. There is intense excitement here ever the death of the Confederate Humbert, rulled on Friday morning. The murderer has been arrested.

IMPORTED BOOKS .- Lovers of fine books in fine bludings, and of standard English publications, will be glad | Gats to examine a very large stock in the store of Messrs. Robert H. Johnston & Co., lately removed to No. 64 Nasanc-st., whose advertisement will be found in its proper column. They imort many works in quantities, and offer them at less than the

#### THE BOURGANANI-EATON CASE.

A Reporter's Visit to Are. Gen. Euton-Pacts and Assecdotes from the Ludy's Own Lips-Stories Illustrative of the Jackson-Enton Scandal.

The public interest in the Eaton-Bourganani case instead of diminishing appears to be on the increase. It is talked of in pariors, it is commented on in bar-rooms, people fashion discuss it and politicians revive in connection with the historical reminiscences of the past. Anknowledging estimations of all this we yesterize paid a visit alke of impathy and curriculty, to the central regule of the tragedy, fr. Gen. Raton, and propose in the present place to recon-te observations and the new facts suggested to or gathered

set. She accordingly, concenting the matter from her husband for various reasons, accompanied by an intimate friend and relative, departed to the city of brick houses and Brotherly Love. On reaching Philadelphia she straightway called at the house of the flev. Mr. E.—, who lived in excellent style, in a fashionable street. Entering minimounced, she encountered in the hall the clergyman himself. "The Rev. Mr. E.—, who said the lady, inquiringly, the gentleman bowed. "I am Mrs. Gen. Eaton." stated the lady, with dignity, and then at once proceeded to demand of the clergyman an explanation. The gentleman declined to speak with her on the matter. "Thee, and Mrs. Eaton." It will remain in this house until you despeak. I must trouble you to get me a room ready." The clergyman surrendered himself to his deatiny, yielded his point, and gave the name of the

## BEETHOVEN SOCIETY OF YALE COLLEGE.

A novel and interesting concert will be given this evening by this Society at Irving Hall. The members of the Baethoven are undergraduates of Yale, and their programme for to-night consists mainly of college songs. They have given these concerts with great success in Boston Brooklyn and other cities, where the popular character of the songs and the high talent and conscientious culture of these young gentlemen secured them large andiences and great favor. Yale graduates of whom this city has very many, ought to, and no doubt will, give their young friends a cordial welcome.

## Heavy Arrival of Passengers.

The steamship Atlantic of the North American Lloyd's line arrived from Bremen on the 27th inst., bringing .122 passengers, all of whom were landed in good health, as were three "extras," born on the passage. There arrrived since the morning of the 26th the following steamers, bringing

From	Hamburg, per Saxonia
From	Bremen, per America
From	Bremen per attablic
From	Liverpool, per Brazilian
From	Liverpool, per City of Boston 4
From	Liverpool per Aleppo
From	Liverpool, per City of Manchester 6
From	Liverpool, per Scotland
From	Glasgow, per Brittaunia 4
From	London and Havre, per Relious, 4
THE STREET	
Te	tal

# Rights of Colored Citizens-Meeting Last

Evening. A meeting of the colored men of the city was held

# THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

General Whittlesey's Reply to Generals Steadman and Fullerton.

Errors Corrected, Charges Retated, and Slanders Repelled.

GENERAL SEWELL INSPECTS NORTH CAROLINA.

He Finds the Bureau Faithfully, Honestly, and Discreetly Administered.

A Good Report from General Brown of Virginia.

GEN. WHITTLESEY'S REPORT. BURRAU OF REPUSERS. FREEDMEN, &C., HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIO Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner,

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of the various operations of this bureau during the to h

nonth ending April 30, 1866. It gives me pleasure to inform you that in all parts of the State the freedmen are laboring industrially, and that confidence between them and their employers seems to be in a great measure restored. The number needing assistance is smaller has in any previous month, and the prospect is that this num-ber will be much reduced in the month of May.

But few cases of viologies or outrage have been reported, and parisdiction over all such matters is gradually passing over to the civil courts, as a disposition is shown to receive testi-mony without distinction of color.

The schools are in full operation, with about the same num-ber of results as new rowsly reported. Several officers of the

Commissary, as well as those of Assistant Superintendent in the Freedmen's Bureau. In the former capacity he is directly under the orders of the Department Commander, who had more than a month since, ordered an investigation of the basiness of the Commissary Department at Newbern.

The result of the investigation has not been made known. I sincerely trust that it may entirely experient Capt. R., who has served through the war is positions of great responsibility, without a stain upon his reputation.

A third subject is reported upon by the "Commissioners" under the head of "Bureau Chert Smoothing down a Freedman." In this paragraph of their report assertal false statements are made. It is not true that Mr. Boynes is an employed of Co. Whittlessey, any more than the conductors and brakes men of a railroad in Maine are my employed because I was stock in that railroad, or that the Secretary of the United States Treasury is my employe because I own United States (forest each of the contractors and brakes).

One other subject upon which the "Commissioners" dwell at One other subject upon which the "Commissioners" dwell at C.S. at Newbern, by a circk in his employ. A great length is "Officers engaging is private susiness, and been, by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by order of Gens Rayer and White has been by a circle in the commission of the subject with the commission of the subject with the commission of the commissi tree charge against me of giving false testiment will not be believed by any who know me. No shoh question as that quoted in the report was nevered in my hearing. It was asked by Gen. Steadman in writine, and answered in writing. The question put to me was: "Are my officers cultivating farms or interested in farms? I replied. No. Str. or words of like import, "except indirectly by farmishing money, so far as I know." He then, in a load tone as if to intimidate me, said. "We want to know if any officers are concerned in any

I know "He then, in a loud tone, as if to intimidate mesaid." We want to know if any offheers are concerned in any way, directly or indirectly?

I replied, If you wish it, General, I will not my answer in writing. He assented, and I wrote at once the note appended, marked "D" giving a brief but expired statement, which I supposed he desired. But, not satisfied, he addressed me a communication (a copy of which is appended, marked "E") requesting more definite information, to which I replied at length having nothing to conce, or spologize for in my ewn conduct, and knowing nothing against my subordinate officers in this relation. This last communication will be found appended, marked "F."

As to "the evils of the system," there are the same checks and restraints as in every case of temptation to abuse of official position or public trust.

On the other hand, much might be said of the good effected by this very conduct which is so accrety censured. No one thing has given so much satisfaction to the better class of citizens, both white and black, as this proof of confidence on the part of officers stationed among them. The investment of a few thousand dollars at a time when distrust ruled, and no contracts could be made between master and freedmen, had the effect of a good example.

No intelligent land-owner has, to my knowledge, made any objections; and freedmen know that, as a result of such investments by Northern men, they secure prompt payment and good wages.

I have yet to learn that an officer in the United States ser-

vestments by Northern men, they secure prompt payment and good wages.

I have yet to learn that an officer in the United States service has no right to control his private property, or to invest his carnings in any business which he may deem inserin or profitable. So long as he is faithful and honest so long as he discharges his official duties with diligence and efficiency, he should be protected against carnosity that pries into his private affairs, and against endumny that states his reputation and wounds his character.

The following summery exhibits the most important statistics of the several reports herewith transmitted.

Statistics.—Contracts witnessed 56; freedmen employed by contract, 567; sencels, 121; teachers, 122 acholars, 10,695; rations issued, 5,770; value of rations issued, \$5,900,000; clothing issued, \$7500; hospitals 41; such is hespitals and quarter, 449 orphans apprentized, 185; deaths in hospitals and quarters, 73.

Very respectfully,

Brevet Brig. Gen., Assistant Commissioner.

CAMPS.

I found at different points in the State (vis. at Raleigh, New I found at different points in the State (viz. at Ruleigh, New bern. Wilmington, Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte) samps of freedmen, who were nearly all dependents. There is also a large colony at Ronnoke Island, which I was unable to visit for any present means of communication with that point. At Raleigh there were but 22 persons in the camp, which had been greatly reduced within a month. At Wilmington it was being broken up. At Greensboro there were it dependents, at Salisbury, 114—the latter camp having been reduced Enduring the month of April. At Charlotte there were life depondents, and the camp was in a bad state of police, its scattered appearance indicating a want of proper attentiof.

here are now being removed to the poor

of the camp so long as it remains, and no bureau taxes should be assessed to the occupants, but measures taken to secure some arrangement with the owners of the land for its sale or occupation as above stated; and as early as practicable these people be left there that are now self supporting to make their own contracts for rents or purchase. It is doubtful if they can be induced to leave the vicinity of Newbern, as a large portion of them find regular employment there.

There were complaints against this Mr. Firs for ill-treatment to the freedmen, and at the general conduct of his affairs in connection with this camp.

These charges were being investigated by a commission properly organized by the Superintendent of the District, the report of which, when completed, would be forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner for his aution, hence I did not regard it as proper for me to investigate or take any action in the matter, but that it was his or your province to act on the report and evidence submitted by the Commission.

C. S. at Newbern, by a clerk in his employ. An investigation had been, by order of Gens. Roger and Whittiessy, had, calling for a report on the subject so far as the allegations against Capt. R. had any connection with the Bureau. The result of the investigation is not stated in the report. Companits had been made by two citizens that their property had not been restored to them, notwithstanding the issue of an order to that effect by the Commissioner. One portion of this property was occupied by Capt. Seeley as an office, the other by Capt. Rossivatas partiy for an office and partially for private quariers. The inspector sees no reason why this property should not be restored and contracts made for the rent of public offices. At Goldsbrough, into officer in charge. Capt. G. O. Giaur. U. S. A., is pronounced unsuitable for his duties. The Foor-Farm at this place was well conducted. There were 40 dependents at work upon it. One hundred acres were planted in cottor and 15 its corn.

The Winnington District is under the charge of Lieut. Col. A. Eatherford, whose management is commended by the imagenciar. The district comprises all sub-districts, including hime counties. A bitter feeling of hostility exists against the Barcaa and the military authorities, and difficulties with the municipal authorities of Winnington, when the unpartioned Robel Gen. Ransom had bees elected Mayor, were not unirsquent. The aggregate of dependents in this district on the ist of April was 24, which number was expected to be reduced to per cent during the next month.

The inspector feed through a portion of Edgecombe County, visiting several of the finest cotton plantations in the State. Here he found the freedmen nearly all submit their contracts to him, and regard the presence of an officer of the Bureau as essential to their welfare.

At Salbsbury, the headquarters of the Western District, Brevet Col. C. A. Cilley is in charge. The district embraces the entire western section of the State, comprising 51 counties. The colored populatio

A meeting of the African Methodise Cherch in Sullivan at the first special properties of the control of the city was held last evening in the African Methodise Cherch in Sullivan at the perpose of taxing and control of the chart and the perpose of taxing and the perpose of the control of the chart and the perpose of the control of the chart and the perpose of the control of the chart and the perpose of the control of the chart and the control of the control

their duties, if still requiring attention, may be otherwise discharged.

The number of rations issued from Decamber, 1855, to March III. 1855, incinave, is stated at 416,500, the value of which was 827,805 ft. The ciothing issued is valued at 24,501 ft. The average number of persons for whom rations were issued during the month of April was 19,105 less than in the proceding month. Buttons are issued to dependents only, and the issue is carefully guarded, except at Trent River settlement, mear Newbern, where the issue has been made upon the certificate, or what is called a section card, given to the applicant by a fermile teacher. This course is objectionable, as the officer in the state of county authorities refuse or neglect to make any provision for the support of their destitute freedmen. No such provision has been made to contract the issue, and it is being reduced from mouth to month, as the dependents cut be provined with homes and such means of support as they are suited for. The Assistant Commissioner is making commendable exertions to accomplish this desirable end.

Light the date of the condition of the freedmen is good, except in the vicinity of Newbern, as before alluded to, Generally they are at work at fair and reminent to desirative wages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They observe their contracts at fair and reminent two ages. They are confirmed to their remployers. They gas and give poraric that the surface for characteristic and gene CONDITION OF FREEDMEN.

the Convention to assemble on the 28th inst. It would be amended.

There is a provision in the late act of the Legislature concerning negroes and persons of color, which restricts the admission of the evidence "until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen shall be fully restored to the State courts." Until some further legislation is had it is not regarded practicable to turn over all cases to the evidence to the State courts. On the same further legislation is had it is not regarded practicable to turn over all cases to the evidence to. Gov. Worth assured methat this would be remedied by the convention. Gen. Ruger had declined to interfere with the auforcement of the law permitting whipping criminals. Though this mode of ponishing crime is so barbarous and instance, it suspended many crimes would go unput is held, as it is in any penalty attached to many etimes, and as there is no distinction in the law between write and colored criminals, who are equally dealt with, such inflictions upon whites and blacks are not unfrequent.

The influence of the Barean upon the freedmen has been to promote intensity among them, and create a better feeling between the classes. I was not unfrequently asked by farmers in remote districts to send the agents into such districts, to instruct the negroes and inform them of their rights and obligations.

tions.

Thad an interview with Gov. Worth and other prominent citizens. They all expressed a desire that the bureau be withdrawn, but gave no further reason than that it was always obtaxions to toem, and they desire to conduct their own affairs in their own way. They expressed the belief that the negroes would be well treated by the people of the State, but until perfect equality under the laws is established, and provisions made for the support of the destitute, this opinion is not well grounded!

ent year there will be much for the agents of the Bureau to de

The freedmen are apprehensive of its withdrawah and, so fa
as I could judge from frequent/interviews with them, were so
hictors on this point. They assured me of their confidence it
it, and its actival necessity to secure to them their rights.

I do not find flat in North Carolina the operations of the
Bureau have been openly opposed or obstructed by the while
cutients. No acts of violence have been committed against
its agents, but it has received little or no support from them.
They are generally hostile to it, though not manifesting their
feelings by overt acts. I had several interviews with Brig.
Gen. Ruger, commanding the department. He appears disposed to render all assistance to tien. Whittlessy to further
operations of the Bureau. But there has been I think, a want
of cooleration on the part of some of the stall officers.

Gen. Ruger expressed to me a decided interest in the condition of the freedmen, and his wish to entingers up to the

dition of the freedines, and his wan to cooperate which the assistant commissioner.

I visited many of the schools; found them well conducted. The children are making wonderful progress in their studies. I respectfully toward a statement furnished me by Mr. Fiske, the superintendent for the State.

The medical department is well and judiciously managed by Surgeon M. I. Hogan, who is untiring in his work for the improved sanitary condition of the people in his charge. He is taking vigorous measures to gard egainst the approaching epidemic. Except at Wilmington, the hospitals were all in good condition and the medical officers attentive to their duties. Brevet Major Thomas P. Johnson, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster and Second Lieutenant F. H. Beecher, 3d United States Infantry, A. A. G. upon the staff of the Assistant Commissioner, are both efficient, intelligent and fainful officers. They rendered me much assistance in prosecuting the inspection.

While the general condition of the bureau in this state is good, and its affairs faithfully, honestly, and discreetly administered by Gen. Whittlessy, whose services I regard as valuable to the Government, yet I am of the opinion that some of the evils which have been found to exist would be better guarded against, and perhaps wholly remedied, by frequent and careful inspections by officers of his staff.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obsdicat servant.

F.D. SEWALL, Col. 3d. V. R. C.,

Brevet-Brig, Gen. Vols., Acting Inspector-Gen.

BUREAU OF REFUGES, FIREDMEN, AND ARADONED
LANDS, HOUR'S, ASSIGNATE COMMISSIONER VIGGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., May 19, 1866.

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c.
GENERAL, In obedience to instructions of May 16, 1866, I have the monor to submit the following report upon the heads
of communications of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton.
VEGUNIA.

VIRGINIA.

The number of officers and civilian employés of the bureau

The number of officers and civilian employes of the bureau was correctly given for the month of February. It is, however, proper to state that many of the employes have been engaged in closing my the business of the past four years, commenced by what was known as "negro affairs" before the organization of the Bureau. This business was the onliviation of lands held by the Government, the proceeds of which were taken up and properly accounted for by bonded officers.

The sainties of employes were paid to February 28, 1866, from funds raticel by the Bureau within the State. Since the closing of the business of last year all civilians employed as assistant superintendents have been discharged, and the number of cierks has been reduced to it. The number of laborers to 97. The number of entisted men employed as guards and orderites is unknown, as they are furnished by the military commanders of poists to the local officers, it being presumed that the military commanders would not furnish those details unless, in their jedgment, they were deemed necessary.

The number of rations for the months of December, January

that the military commanders would not furnish those details unless, in their jedgment, they were deemed necessary. The number of rations for the months of December, January and February, are correctly given. The number issued during the two succeeding months are as follows:

Man. Women. Children. Total.

March. 1.15 2.77 4.10 8.777

April. 116 2.489 3.348 7.138

The children are under 18 years of age, and are furnished with one-half the "indigent ration." Of the number furnished with rations during the month of March, 2.91 were sick or in loopital; during the month of April, there were 2.676 of the same class.

same class.

But few persons able to work are furnished with ratioss, except women with large families of fatherless children. Many of these are the families of colored soldiers who have lost their ires in the service of the United States. A large number of freedmen were congregated during the war on the Peninsulamany more than can now find comfortable employment. All possible efforts are being made to remove them. Officers of the Burcau are instructed not to farnish rations to any person subset of work for whom employment can be found and it is be

they were resuly to care for them, but they "all with one accord began to make excuses." Since that time another effort has been made but in very few instances have they agreed to care for them. EVERYTHINE DEPENDS UPON THE AGENTS.

EVERYTHINE DEPENDS UPON THE AGENTS.

I fully concur with Gens. Steadman and Pallerton that very much depends upon the character of the agents, and trouble has arisen where men without "acound judgment and discretion" have been assigned to duty, but every effort has been made to supply the places of such agents with better men, and, it is believed, in most cases with success.

SPECIMENS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE BUREAU.

The case referred is under this head was first brought to

it is believed, in most cases with success.

SPECIMINS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE BUREAU.

The case referred to under this head was first brought to my attention by ex Gov. Henry A. Wise during the visit of Gons. Steadman and Failerton to my office. I assured him it should receive immediate attention. On investigation, it seems that there was no claim or decision involving title to land, but an order was issued to prevent the ejection of a colored person from his home under circumstances of bardship. The colored man, who was very old, had been on the property during the time of his ability for labor, and the former owner desired to turn him off from the occupancy of a cabin and a half acre of ground. The decision was that he, with his wife, should be allowed to remain rent free during their lives.

The officer who made this decision has only been connected with the Bureau is days, and was as yet inexperienced. Not-withstanding the natural sympathy for the case the order was promply revoked by me, with directions that if the freedman was an aged paupor be would come properly under the care of the overseers of the poor, and if they failed in their duty the case would be attended to by the Bureau.

"NEGRO DIVORCE CASE."

Under this "head it is stated "that the agents exert the widest institute in the exercise of their judicial functions." I beg leave to call attention to the accompanying circular marked "A" under which the Bureau courte were established.

The "divorce case" fried by the agent of the Bureau at Charlottevile was the case of a colored woman aged 70 years.

marked A under which the Backs course were case. The "divorce case" tried by the agent of the Bureau at Charlotteville was the case of a colored woman aged 70 years and a boy aged 12. The boy was entrasted to the charge of the woman when he was a small child, and when he became old enough the woman compelled him to cohabit with her. The parties were never married. The agent forbade this unboly and unnatural cohabitation. Officers of the Bureau do not presend to decree divorces but there are many cases arising from the late disability of the freedmen to contract legal marriage, where a man or woman is claimed by more than one person as husband or wife. It then becomes necessary to decide what former cohabition most nearly approximated to marriage, or whether the case is embraced under recent State laws.

marriage, or whether the case is sentrated under recent state laws.

TRANSPERENCE OF THE FOWER TO THE MILITARY.

There are but the minimum number of officers required by the regulations to be on duty with them, and although the officers might act as agents for the Bureau for their immediate vicinity, it would leave at least four fifths of the State unprovided for.

These services can best be shown by a comparison between the well-known condition of the freedmen of Virginia one year ago and that of to-day.

It is true that the last Legislature of the State has considerably amended its laws relative to negroes, but the operations of these laws in the hands of local justices and juries is still an experiment. It is a part of the duty of the others of the Rireau in the several counties to observe and report upon this important matter, and also to carry out the late legislative provisions respecting the domestic relations of the freedmen which, though the letter of the law is satisfactory, is not practically undertaken by any State authorities.

If it believed that the operations of the bareau have been to "promote habits of industry among them."

It would be difficult to class large numbers of the freedmen who call upon the bureau for assistance and advice among the "imprudent and idle." I do not think the power that the freedmen attribute the bureau to be anything more than their belief that it will secure to them justice, and afford to the describe poor necessary support, or that its existence means more than that the Government will carry out in good faith the guardnaship it has assumed.

GEN. BROWN'S ADMINISTRATION.

This I must leave for the judgment of my soperiors.

I think the sentiments of the clisses of Virginia are changing in favor of the education of the freedmen, although in some localities much bestility has been manifested toward their teachers, and in some instances school-house have been burned.

burned.

CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS.

I believe this will compare favorably with that of an equal number of officers in any department of the Government service. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

O BROWN, Brevet Brigadier-General late Asst. Com.

OFFICIAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE PREEDMENS. BUREAU ORDERED UNDER ARREST BY THE PRESI-

her results of the state of the

at Kinston, N. C., G. O. Glavis, Chaplain, Superintendent, Goldsborough, Major J. C. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster and Financial Agent for the Southern District of North Carolina, and Major Charles J. Wickersham, Sub-Agent for the Bureau at Wilmington, be immediately relieved from dary and ordered to report in arrest to Major-Gen. Reger, commanding the Department in North Carolina, who will receive instructions in regard to their trial as soon as charges can be prepared against them by the Judge-Advocate-General.

If the following named persons are in the employment of the Bureau they will in like manner be relieved and ordered to report in arrest to the Department Commander: The Rev. Horaco-James of Massachusetts, agent (without pay) of the Bgreau in Plit Country also his clert, named Boyden; Mr. Winthrop Tappan of Maine. Mr. Potter, said to be interested with Capt. Seeley, and Mr. Brooks, said to be interested with Capt. Reaskrans, said to be employed in the Commissary Department. You will please report your action in the matter, for the infermation of the Secretary.

E. D. Towssend Assistant Adjutant-General, The above orders were issued on the 16th May, to Gen. Strong, by Major-Gen. Heward.

BRATEN BY A SALOON PROPRIETOR. - About 1 DEATEN BY A NALOON PROPRIETOR.—About I o'clock on Tuesday morning. Eugene McDonaid, residing in Atlantic st., near the South Ferry (Brooklyn), became engaged in a controversy with Martin Blanke, while in the oyster saloon of the latter, at No. 37 James-st. Blanke fically caught up a clab and dealt his opponent a powerful blow on the head with it, inflicting a dangerous wound. The assailant was arrested by officer Carroll of the Pourth Precluct, and Jastice Hogan subsequently committed him to await the result of McDonaid's injuries. The latter was taken to Bellarus Hospital.

WORLD. ENLARGEMENT OF THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WERKLY TRIBUNE.

UNE has been increased more than one quarter, the price will remain the same. TERMS.

TERMS.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

AULD—On Monday evening May 25, after a short but severs iffaces, Eliza, wife of John R. Anid, in the dist year of her age. The rolatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funered, from her inter renderee. No. 118 West Twenty eighth-at., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Church (Brendway near Tenthest.) on Thursday, May II, at 3 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

RHODES At Mitton N. Y. on Monday, May 28, the Rev. John T. Rhodes, in the 36th year of his age.

Increasives and friends of the family, and the Clergy, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Flatboath, L. L. on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m.

TAYLOR—At Union, N. J., on Monday, May 28, after a brief silness, Robert Paylor of this city, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, members of the General Society of Mocchanics at Tradesment, and Department for the Sorrey and Inapochino of Haldings, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Mulford, N. J., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, without furnise invitation. Remains will be taken to Greenwood on Friday. Train leaves N. J. Central Raifroad, toot of Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock, without proper invitation. Sunday, May 27, of consumption, William Rosery Waits, aged 31.

His remains with commoved for interment in Greenwood Comolery from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammons'st, and Wavecleyphace, on Wednesday May 30, 42 p. m. tile friends and those of his unite, James Neeves, and his father-in-law. Benjamin S. Hendrickson, site the members of Acacha Lodge, No. 327 of S. and May 28, Oliver, son of L. O. Wilsen, est, aged 30 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Will-SON—At Wilson's Paint, South Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, why 28, Oliver, son of L. O. Wilson, est, aged 30 years.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Will-SON—At Wilson's Paint, South Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, will be in waiting at the depot, South Norwalk, on the arrived of the life transian of the depot of the arrived of the life transian.

### Special Notices.

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TRUELDY, Feb. 27, 1886.

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respectfully invited to call and see the Doctor. Advise grants

THE FRIENDS LAW AND ORDER. All who are in favor of the Excise Low and sustaining the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health in a rigid and vigorous enforcement of its provisions, are requested to meet in the Gogost Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30, at 8 of old. Addresses will be delivered by eminent speakers, representing the commercial professional and industrial interests of the community. JOHN FALCONER, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE, New York.

day afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

COX—At his residence, No. 104 West Twenty-sixth-st, on Taceday morning, May 22. Henry G. Cox, M. D. aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the medical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace-Church (Broadway near Tenthest), on Thursday, May 31, at 3 o'clock p. m. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

or use, \$15 to \$25. INVALUES CARRIAGES to order. PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out-doors, \$12 to

Miss Eiln Vanwir, the Marvelous Test-Medium, will in her Cabinet THIS WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at \$ p. n., No. 318 Brandway may be tied, hundroffed, pointed, and with flow her hands. It is hoped that two of the simutest hidder and gestlemen in the city will be placed on the Committee. Spiritualists and either denominations of Christians are challenged to account for the

range manifestations.
At a Meeting of the Trustees of the DALTON KNIPPING
ACHINE Co., held this day, at the office of the Company, No. 587
condway, Mr. WM, JAS. BOGGS was elected Secretary and Treaster in place of J. W. Atwater, resigned.
Naw York, May 25, 1866.

Naw York, May 25, 1866.

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